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- Nov. 1,.....Showery morning.  
 2—3,.....Fair days.  
 4,.....Fair day.—Shower in the evening.  
 5—7,.....Showery.  
 8,.....Hard frost in the morning.—Fair day.  
 9,.....Fair.  
 10,.....Dark misty day, with rain at night.  
 11,.....Dark morning.—Wet day.  
 12,.....Dark, wet day.  
 13,.....Dark day.—Wet evening.  
 14,.....Dark day.—Some light showers in the evening.  
 15,.....Fair day.  
 16,.....Wet day, and windy night.  
 17—18,.....Dry days, with a high, drying wind.  
 19,.....Fine and frosty.  
 20,.....Frosty morning, afterwards thawing, with some light showers.

The range of the Barometer has been regularly low, during the present period; it was only on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, that it rose as high as 30.1; and on the 23d of October it was seen as low as 29.1.

The thermometer was on the 22d of October, at 8, A.M. as high as 50°; on the 29th, at 33; on the 30th, at 49; on the 31st, at 33; on the 1st of November, at 43; on the 19th it was 31°; and on the 25th it was even so low as 21°, at A.M.

The wind has been observed 12 times N.W.—12 S.W.—8 S.E.—30 N.E.—and 1 south.

## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR DECEMBER, 1812.

The Moon is new on the 4th, at forty minutes before one in the morning.

On the 9th, the Moon is on the meridian at thirty-nine minutes past four, having above her the first of the Water-bearer, to the east of which are the four small stars in triangle, and below her the small stars in the tail of the Goat.

On the 12th, the Moon is on the meridian at ten minutes past seven, the four stars in Square being above her, but to the west of the meridian.

On the 14th, the Moon is on the meridian at fifty-five minutes past eight, having above her the three first stars of the Ram to the west, and below her Menkar, with the small stars in the head of the Whale, to the east of the meridian. Before she sets, she passes over the twelfth of the Whale. The occultation takes place on the morning of the 15th, at eleven minutes and three quarters past two, the star being four minutes and three quarters south of the centre; and it ends at six minutes and three quarters past three, the star being three minutes and a sixth south of it.

On the 16th, the Moon is on the meridian at forty eight minutes past ten, Aldebaran being at this moment eclipsed by her. Her passage through the Hyades will excite attention: she passes the first fourth at thirty seven minutes past five, the second fourth at two minutes past six, and Aldebaran is hid at forty-seven minutes and a half past nine, the star being one minute north of the centre; and it emerges at fifty-nine minutes and a quarter past ten, being then two minutes south of the centre.

On the 18th is full Moon, at twenty-three minutes past five in the morning.

On the 21st, she rises under Jupiter, and is perceived to be directing her course towards the first of the Lion, the planet, the Moon, and this star, forming a very pleasing object for observation.

On the 26th the Moon rises in the morning, under the third of the Virgin, having passed this star about three hours ago, and during the morn she is seen between the first and the five stars in triangle, Mars being considerably to the east of her.

On the 29th, the Moon rises under the two first stars of the Balance and Mars; and, before Sun-rise, these objects, and Venus below her, will form a beautiful groupe.

On the 30th, the Moon is followed soon after her rising by Venus, and the second of the Scorpion; and on the 31st she rises under them.

Mercury is an evening star till the 29th, when he is in his inferior conjunction. On the 10th, he is at his greatest elongation, and on the 20th stationary; he is too low at Sun-set to be visible to common observers. The Moon passes him on the 6th.

Venus is a morning star, on the 1st, near the upper border of the lower region, at Sun-rise in the south south east. Mars is three degrees and a half from her, and the two planets, with Spica, form a beautiful groupe. Her motion is direct through thirty-seven degrees and a half. The Moon passes her on the 30th.

Mars is a morning star, and his duration above the horizon before Sun-rise is daily increasing. He is first seen between the first and tenth of the Virgin, to the West of Venus, the distance between the two planets daily increasing. His motion is direct through twenty degrees. The Moon passes him on the 28th.

Jupiter is on the meridian at a quarter past four in the morning of the 1st, and at three quarters past two on that of the 21st. Being in the fifth sign, he will be visible during the greater part of the night; and at the end of the month he rises between six and seven in the evening. His motion is retrograde through little more than two degrees, towards the fourth of the Crab, and he holds the middle space between the two first of the Twins and the first of the Lion. At eleven at night of the 8th, 15th, and 31st, his first Moon is eclipsed; of the 6th and 12th, the second; of the 11th, the third; of the 9th, the fourth. Our Moon passes him on the 21st.

Saturn is so near in his conjunction at the end of the month, and in so unfavourable a position in the beginning, that he will be seen by very few observers. The Moon passes him on the 6th.

Herschell is a morning star, about eight degrees above the horizon at Sun-rise on the 1st, and this height is daily increasing. On the 8th, he passes the tenth of the Balance, the star being distant only thirteen minutes from him to the south; and he moves with a direct motion in a little more than a degree from this star. The Moon passes him on the 2d.

*Friend's Evening Amusements.*

#### THE NEW COMET.

*Extract from a paper read to the French Institute, Aug. 31, 1812. by M. Nicolet.*

A new Comet was discovered on the 20th of July, by M. Pons, at Marseilles; on the 1st of August, following, M. Bouviad and myself calculated that the Comet would come nearest in contact with the Sun on the 15th of September, 92 minutes, 27 seconds, mean time, reckoned from the midnight of Paris.

The distance from the Earth to the Sun being taken as unity, that of the Comet in its perihelion will be 0,77,833.

The longitude of its ascending node is, 253. 13. 50.

That of the perihelion on the orbit,..... 92. 58. 30.

Its inclination on the ecliptic,..... 74. 20. 30.

The motion of the Comet is direct: in addition to its slow motion, it affords a remarkable uniformity in longitude and latitude; and these two circumstances have rendered the calculation more difficult of execution.

It approaches the earth very slowly. There are some days when we know its place in the heavens, and when the absence of the Moon admits of our observing it, on which it may be seen with the naked eye, its tail is nearly two degrees long. It may appear striking to those who shall be able to choose a convenient time and place for observing it; but whatever may be the favourable circumstance, under which it presents itself to our vision in France, it is far from being so luminous as the Comet of last year.